

LINE-UP ON MAINLAND

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—The summer exodus and the consequent condition of official coma in Washington continues, although the first month of the autumn is well started and it is hardly more than three weeks before President Roosevelt will come back to the White House and scores of high office holders will come trooping back with him. The northern cities are chronicling the return of the heat refugees but not even the advance guard has yet reached Washington. It is still a deserted city, more so than for any one of a dozen years back.

The political campaigns are beginning to attract attention, although it is a serious question whether most of these campaigns will not be very one-sided, with the Republicans romping into power again under a new tenure. Bryan's advent at New York, after his round the world tour, has proved a disappointment, instead of an inspiration to the Democracy. It is not altogether impossible that he forfeited another nomination for the Presidency and, perhaps, an election, when he made his Madison Square Garden speech, declaring for government ownership of railroads. His party has condemned him for it on almost every hand. A vigorous rivalry is springing up between him and Hearst, the latter now being an active aspirant for the New York governorship and for the presidency.

In the state campaigns the Democrats seem to be going to the bad. The rising up of such men as Hearst develops to the distraction of the Democratic ranks. District Attorney John B. Moran, of Boston, a Democrat of the Hearst stripe, is leading the radicals there with a view to securing the gubernatorial nomination. He has discouraged the conservative Democrats and spoiled what promised to be a very encouraging campaign with lot of opportunity to defeat the Republican ticket. In New York the Democratic muddle is terrific, with Hearst sure of running independent and the Republicans likely to nominate Charles E. Hughes, the insurance investigator and also likely to elect him. But for the Hearst diversion, the nomination of a good Democrat would be almost equivalent to election this year, so badly split up are the Republicans.

So the situation runs in numerous other states. The election in Maine to be held next week will either give the Democrats much heart with reference to the next House of Representatives, or take away their last hope. A tremendous labor fight is being made against Representative Littlefield in the second Maine district. If they can materially reduce his majority of 5,500 two years ago it will be taken as an indication that labor is to be a powerful element in the Congressional campaign and that it may defeat a number of Republicans, who have been hostile to labor legislation.

But the Republican hope is great on every hand. They are making President Roosevelt the issue, whooping it up in every Congressional district where the result is likely to be close. The President is cooperating entirely with that effort, has written a letter to Representative Watson, of Indiana, announcing his desire for the election of a Republican House to carry out his policy. The President has in other ways indicated his willingness to help the Republicans to retain control of the House for two years more.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

The summer has been full of gossip about Republican presidential candidates. Every minor development has been watched for its effect upon the

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOLF'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

several Republican candidates who, for several months, have been striving, although not declared candidates yet. Speaker Cannon is an aspirant but less is being heard of his boom than was the case a month ago. Secretary Taft seems to be gaining in popular strength and the opinion grows that he will not accept the President's offer to go upon the Supreme bench.

Little has been heard of Vice President Fairbanks during the summer, except that he is making an occasional speech on civic occasions throughout the west and incidentally gathering in delegates. Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury Department, is pitching into the campaign already, and a few days ago started on a speaking tour that will continue right up to election day.

Numerous applicants for relief at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission are sure to be disappointed during the next six or eight months. The commissioners are fully aware of this prospect. They are comparatively well along with their work. Only about eighty cases were left over from the old commission. There is really little to do but take up the problems that arise out of the new railroad rate law. But preliminary matters are requiring so much of the commission's time that none of its members yet undertake to suggest the date when it will be conducting investigations into complaints of shippers and issuing orders to fix rates. It may be a year or more before any decision of importance in rate fixing is made. The commission will probably be quite as deliberative as a high court and will not speed its final word on rate controversies more than courts are accustomed to do in important suits.

The commission is already adopting plans for its work, much like the courts. The work is being systematized. The commissioners expect to have regular office hours, regular days for consultation, and regular days for hearings. Heretofore the commissioners have pursued a go-as-you-please policy. Each commissioner has been very much a law unto himself and the public business has suffered by absenteeism and lack of understanding when pending matters were to be taken up and disposed of. The work was done spasmodically. It is proposed now to have a concentration and coordination of efforts and likewise to give less time to callers who want to talk about cases. The representations of various interested parties will be confined to written papers and to the formal hearings, all of which it is hoped to make public.

The commission is now entering upon a vast amount of work, quite outside the rate law, which will consume much of its time for the next three or four months. Most of this is work that Congress directed should be done—the continued investigation of the connection between the railroads and the operation of coal mines and oil fields; an inquiry into the management of grain elevators; and an investigation of automatic safety devices on railroads. The rate law provision that railroads should not own coal lands and oil fields after May 1, 1906, seems to forestall any recommendation the commission may make under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, but it is proceeding to investigate none the less and hundreds of subpoenas are being prepared for witnesses in Kansas and Colorado. Over six thousand circular letters have been sent out from the commission within the last two weeks, asking for information about the various inquiries the commission now has in hand. The investigation of automatic devices could be made almost world-wide in scope, under the language of the resolution of Congress, and a report is required by the time Congress convenes next December.

No steps have been taken towards sending men into the field to forward investigation of complaints against railroads. Probably none will be sent for several months. Every available clerk the commission now has or is authorized to employ under the rate law will be needed on other work. Congress directed that a compilation of national, state, and local commercial bodies be made; also a similar publication of agricultural bodies. That involves communication with nearly every postmaster in the country and means a large tax upon the commission's clerical force.

Unless the unexpected happens, there will be no final test of the rate law in the courts for two or three years. The railroads are showing little disposition to resist the orders of the commission, so far as it has discretion to issue orders, such as in the filing of tariffs. It will hardly decide complaints of unreasonable rates, several of which are now pending, before next spring, probably no important cases requiring long investigation, before next autumn. As it takes time to put a case through the circuit court and the United States Supreme Court, provided any railroad chooses to resist the making of a rate by a commission, it is not unlikely that the country will remain in ignorance as to the constitutionality of the rate law after the next presidential election.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WELCOME FOR THE ANEGAWA

Notwithstanding the official warning issued to the Hawaii Japanese by Consul General Saito not to allow their enthusiasm to run away with them when the Japanese training ship Anegawa arrives in Honolulu the local sons of Nippon are preparing to turn themselves loose and welcome their countrymen in a big jubilation. Already their plans for giving the officers and crew of the Anegawa a jovial reception are well under way and when the cruiser reaches port there will be no occasion to sound the whistle to let the townfolk know, the Japs will announce her sufficiently.

In anticipation of the visit of the Japanese officers and cadets, C. Shiozawa, the proprietor of the Hawaii Shinto Shrine, is preparing to issue an elaborate souvenir edition of his paper, full of information concerning Hawaii, a copy of which will be presented to each of the four hundred members of the Anegawa crew.

MEADE IN DRYDOCK.

The transport Meade was the first vessel to go into the Dewey drydock at Olongapo, Manila bay. The Meade was docked August 23, and it was found that the big drydock had not suffered as result of her long tow from the Atlantic coast.

TO PROTECT HIS MOTHER

Henry E. Highton yesterday filed the petition of Alfred D. Hills to be appointed next friend of his mother, Anei Nuu Hills, also to have a trust created for her benefit. Petitioner is manager of Lihue Lee and Electric Power Co. His mother is the widow of Frederick J. Hills, who died in Honolulu about two years ago.

About February 6, 1900, Frederick J. Hills owned certain property on the Waikiki side of Emma street, between Vineyard and School streets, on which the Hawaiian Soda Works were situated and upon which Mrs. Hills and her two sons, William J. and John Hills, with their families, have long resided and now reside. At that date Frederick J. Hills conveyed the said property in trust to petitioner in trust for him to convey it to his mother. This he did.

According to information the property was then and has been ever since mortgaged to the amount of from \$4500 to \$6000, and according to information petitioner believes the market value of the property exceeds \$12,000. Mrs. Hills also owned the plant, business and good will of the Hawaiian Soda Works.

It is alleged that, without other consideration than love and affection, March 2, 1901, Mrs. Hills conveyed the entire soda water concern to her sons William J. and John, by whom it was incorporated under the name of the Hawaiian Soda Works, Ltd. Further, that Wm. J. and John Hills own most of the capital stock, and that the business has been going behind and incurring debt. The corporation took a lease of the premises on Sept. 15, 1902, for five years, with the privilege of extension for five years more, at the monthly rental of \$40.

On March 28, 1906, for the nominal consideration of \$10, Anei Nuu Hills transferred the title of the real property to Q. H. Berrey. According to information, petitioner says Berrey had no interest in the property and accepted its conveyance at the request of William J. and John Hills. On the same day, for the nominal consideration of \$10, Berrey and his wife conveyed the property to William J. Hills and John Hills. Petitioner does not believe any real consideration passed in either of these conveyances.

In order to obtain these conveyances, petitioner believes, Wm. J. and John represented to their mother that the mortgage, with accumulated interest, etc., was due and about to be foreclosed, and that it could not be extended or the loan renewed, or a new loan made, while the title stood in her name, on account of her advanced age and other reasons unknown to petitioner.

Mrs. Hills did not understand their reasons but gave her consent merely because her two sons mentioned asked it, and without consciousness of her own interests or necessities.

By her bill of sale of the soda works and the two conveyances just mentioned, it is alleged, Mrs. Hills, without any consideration, has divested herself of her entire property and there is no legal provision, agreement or contract of any kind for her support in her old age. So, being deprived of all means of subsistence, she is dependent entirely upon the ability and willingness of her two sons to maintain her.

While petitioner has no doubt of the readiness of his brothers, while they have the means thereto, to support their mother, and does not charge that they acted with deliberate intention to defraud her, he says they are themselves involved and embarrassed, besides liable to foreclosure of mortgage, and he is unwilling to leave their mother in a condition of dependence, when her own property, prior to the bill of sale and conveyance, was amply sufficient to support her during the remainder of her life.

After hearing of his mother's disposal of property he made a proposition, June 9, 1906, to his brothers, the main purposes of which were to have the property conveyed in trust for their mother to a trust company and to have a written agreement between the three brothers, to provide a monthly income for their mother's support, in the proportion of one-third each. The propositions were rejected by William J. and John.

Petitioner submits that the property should be placed in trust for Anei Nuu Hills, with the object of procuring an income therefrom for her support. He prays that he may be appointed his mother's next friend and, at his own expense, be allowed to begin a suit in equity against William J. Hills, John Hills and any other person or persons, etc., who may be necessary parties, for the following purposes:

1. To have the Berrey conveyances annulled on the ground that Anei Nuu Hills was non compos, distracted, incapable of taking care of herself and incompetent to execute the first deed; or, as an alternative, that William J. Hills and John Hills be declared, under the deed to them, to be trustees for Anei Nuu Hills and to hold the title in that capacity solely.

2. To have a trustee for Anei Nuu Hills, in relation to the property, appointed to manage the property.

3. To require William J. and John Hills to convey the property to such trustee.

Petitioner says that he does not consider that his mother is insane, or a spendthrift, or that she needs any general guardian, but that owing to her age and enfeebled condition both of body and mind, to the influences by which she is surrounded and to her inexperience and ignorance of business, she is unable to protect herself.

A GOOD FAMILY LINIMENT.

Every family should be supplied with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For cuts, bruises, burns, scalds or similar injuries, which are of frequent occurrence in every household, there is nothing so good. It cools and soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief but brings out a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

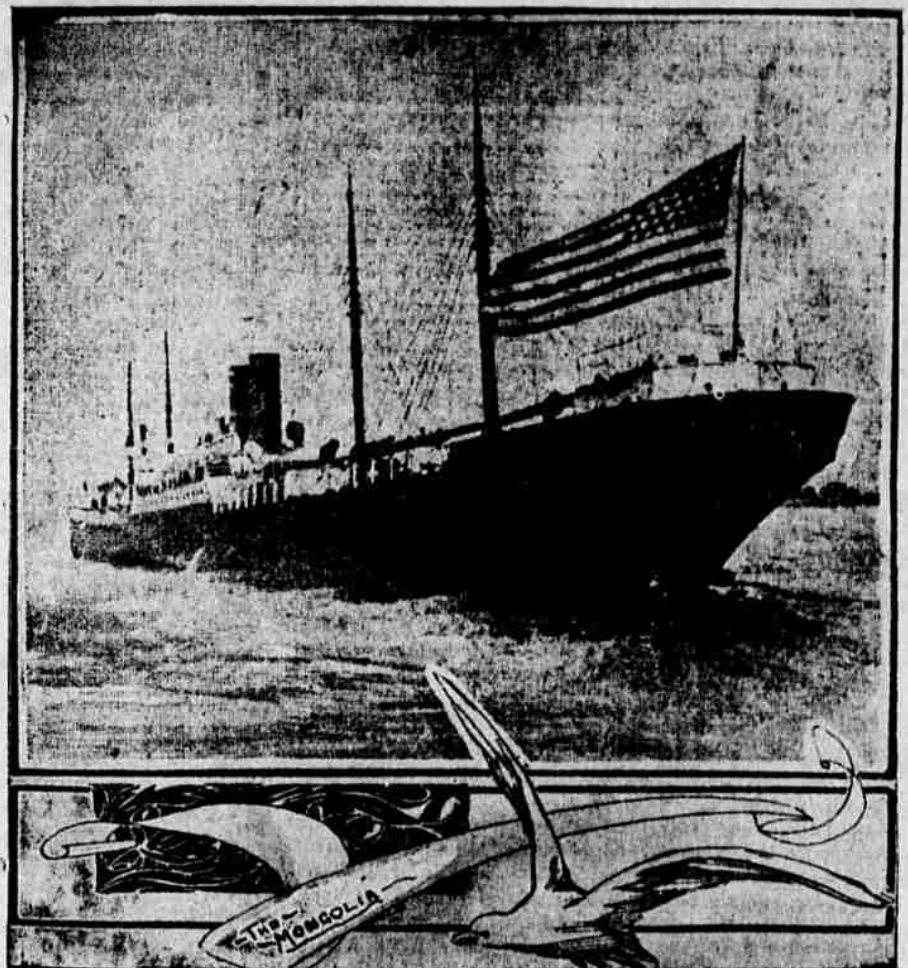
BUFORD AND MONGOLIA DEPART FOR HONOLULU

(SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE ADVERTISER.)

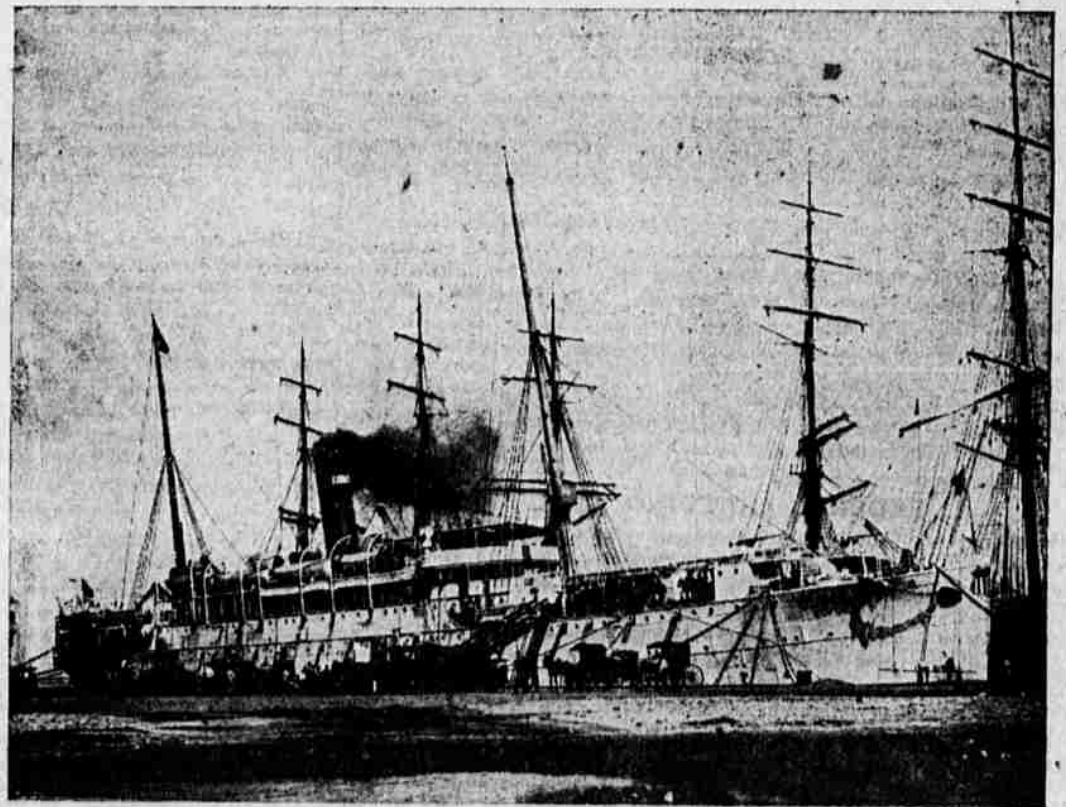
MIDWAY, September 23, 9:45 P. M.—The Mongolia sailed for Honolulu at six o'clock this afternoon under her own steam. She is accompanied by the transport Buford.

The Buford has the Mongolia's mails and passengers aboard. The ships will keep together during the voyage.

The passengers left in good health and spirits. They say they enjoyed the picnic on Midway.



P. M. S. S. MONGOLIA UNDER WAY.



U. S. TRANSPORT BUFORD, ACCOMPANYING THE MONGOLIA FROM MIDWAY.

Renewed interest in the subject of the steamship Mongolia was aroused by the authentic statement in the Sunday Advertiser that she had not left Midway. It contradicted the previous day's news, which seemed to have good authority when published, to the effect that the Mongolia had sailed for Honolulu on Friday night under her own steam.

Naturally, the premature news, from its omission of anything relative to the passengers, created a great deal of discussion about town. The most prevalent supposition was that the passengers, being in plentiful supply of provisions, were confidently left on the sand dunes by Captain Porter to await the arrival of the Buford to take them to Honolulu.

Still, up to yesterday afternoon, absolutely no definite information could be obtained regarding either the passengers of the Mongolia or the doings of the Buford. Neither the steamship

agency people nor the local representatives of the army and navy had a word that they could or would give out. Meantime, the curiosity and even anxiety of the community, instigated by the Advertiser's definite news that the Mongolia was still at Midway, increased.

In this condition of uncertainty over the state of affairs at Midway, the Advertiser cabled an inquiry for facts to the cable station there. This was early in the afternoon. Shortly after seven in the evening the special cablegram above was received by the Advertiser. It is good news all through.

The Mongolia, with her escort, the Buford, may be expected not later than Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. Of course, it depends much upon the condition of the big liner's boilers, engines and propellers—with some regard also to the rate at which she may be making water, for much pumping means a corresponding tax on the steam-generating system.

HONOLULU BILL ASKED VETS TO COME HERE

NEW HAVEN, August 22.—The members of the American Veterinary Medical Association received an invitation to go beyond the sea, to the land of the lotus, poi and pretty girls. They were assured that they could remain there as long as they wished. The invitation was given in good faith and came from the delegate to the convention from Honolulu Hawaii, Dr. W. T. Monsarrat of Honolulu, the Hawaiian delegate, presented the invitation, and with it a communication from the Merchants' Association urging them to come to Hawaii. No action was taken on the invitation at today's session. The delegates are too busy with other things, while in convention, and just as soon as an adjournment is taken they are hustled to trolley cars or automobiles to see the sights of the city and the surrounding country.